

An aerial photograph of a city skyline at dusk or dawn. The foreground is dominated by dark, silhouetted trees on the left and bottom. In the middle ground, a dense urban area is visible, with a prominent cluster of skyscrapers in the center. The sky is a deep, dark blue, and the city lights are beginning to glow, creating a hazy, atmospheric effect.

Green Urbanism

The Move Towards Ecological Cities

Timothy Beatley
Urban and Environmental Planning
University of Virginia

GREEN URBANISM

Learning from European Cities



Timothy Beatley



Native to Nowhere

Sustaining Home and
Community in a Global Age

Timothy Beatley

Future Cities

“The cities of the 21st Century are where human destiny will be played out, and where the future of the biosphere will be determined. There will be no sustainable world without sustainable cities.

--Herbert Girardet

Handbook

SECOND REPORT

ON THE ACTIVITIES OF MAJOR EUROPEAN NETWORKS
WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF

THE EUROPEAN SUSTAINABLE CITIES & TOWNS CAMPAIGN

June 1996





ZOON 21 AGENDA



sustainability
indicators,
targets and
action plans

ALG
ASSOCIATION OF
LONDON
GOVERNMENT

The Hague Ecological Footprint



How much energy, water and food does The Hague require? How much space does The Hague need to feed its residents and to provide them with power and water? What claim does The Hague as a city lay upon raw materials and the earth's absorption capacity. The Hague's ecological footprint converts all activities by the city that place a load on the environment to the surface area theoretically required.

Hague Ecological Footprint

City Limits

A resource flow
and ecological footprint
analysis of Greater
London



Commissioned by

IWM (EB)

Chartered Institution of Waste Management
Environmental Body

Prepared by:

Best Foot Forward Ltd

www.citylimitslondon.com

12th September 2002



MAYOR OF LONDON

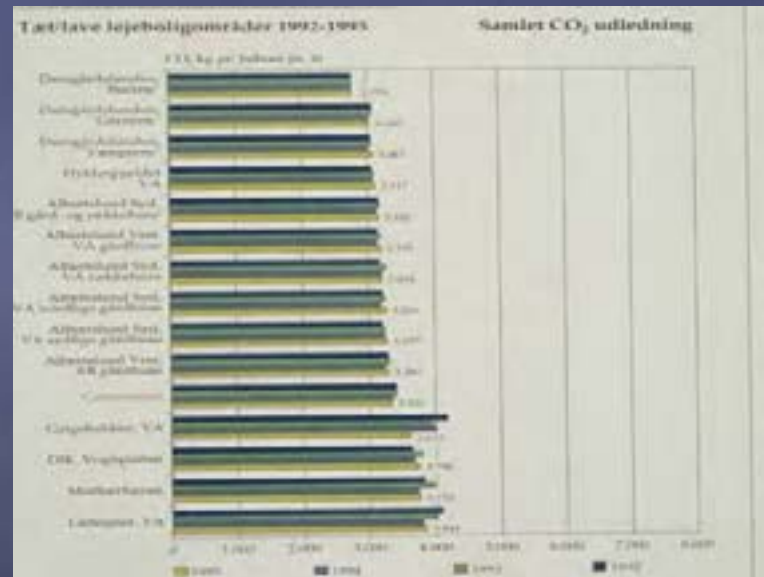
Green light to clean power
The Mayor's Energy Strategy



February 2004



Sundsvalls Miljöbokslut 2001

A large, glowing dragonfly is the central focus of the image, positioned diagonally across the frame. Its wings are spread wide, and it emits a bright, warm light that illuminates the surrounding dark, cloudy sky. The dragonfly's body is dark and slender, contrasting with the luminous wings. The overall mood is serene and ethereal. The image is framed by a dark border, and a small portion of a blue sky with white clouds is visible in the bottom right corner.

WINNER OF LOCAL INITIATIVES AWARD FOR EXCELLENCE IN ATMOSPHERIC PROTECTION

A PART OF THE EU CAMPAIGN FOR TAKE OFF
Fossil Fuel Free Växjö

Implications for Designing Cities?



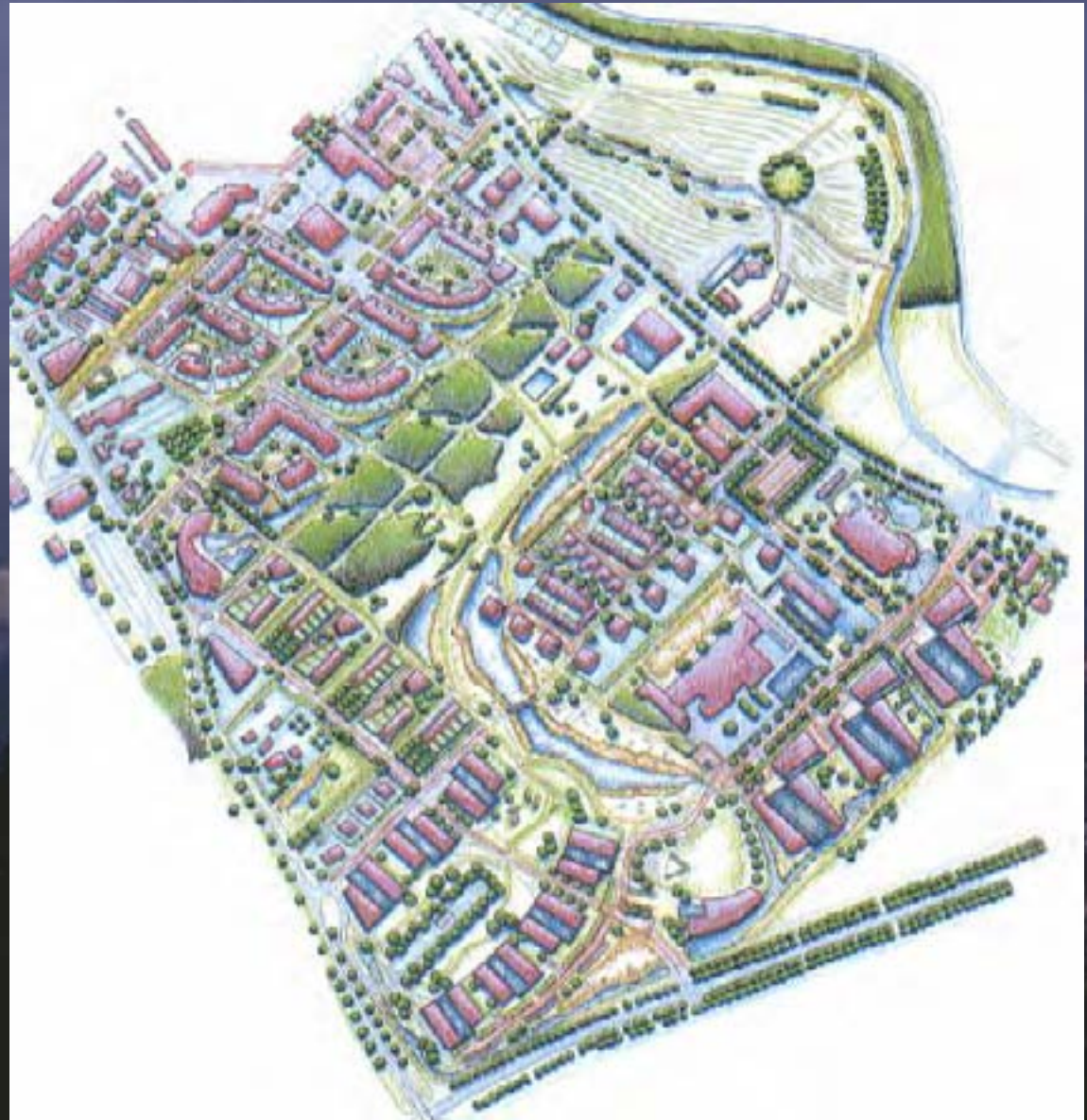
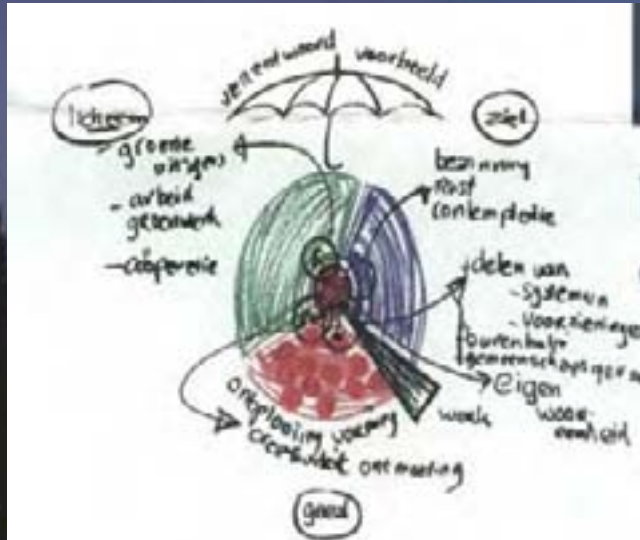


Compact and Green



Vastra Hamnen, Malmö

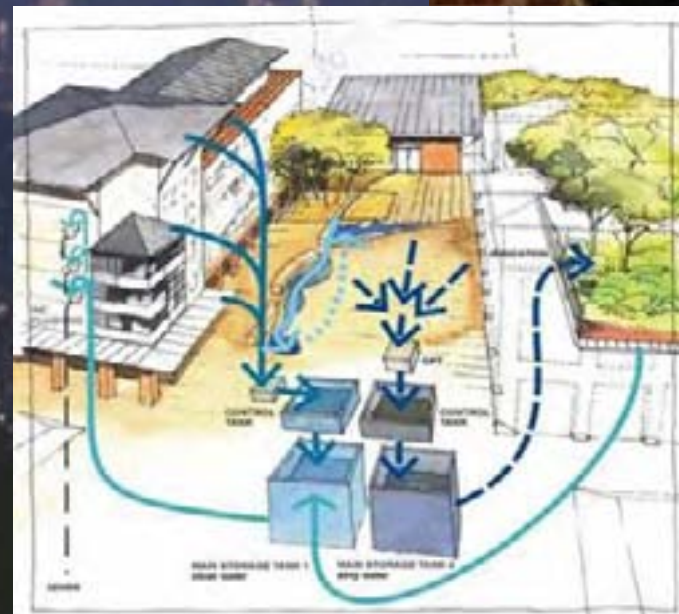
Eva-Lanxmeer, Netherlands





Kronsberg





Kogarah Town Square

Thinking Beyond the Automobile?





A photograph of a crowded tram on a city street. The tram is white with green and red accents. A large group of people is waiting on the sidewalk, and some are walking past the tram. The scene is set in an urban environment with buildings in the background.

Energy Efficiency *Btu/Passenger Miles*

Automobiles, SUVs, light trucks 5,255

Commuter Rail 1,612

Heavy Rail 911

Light Rail 1,152







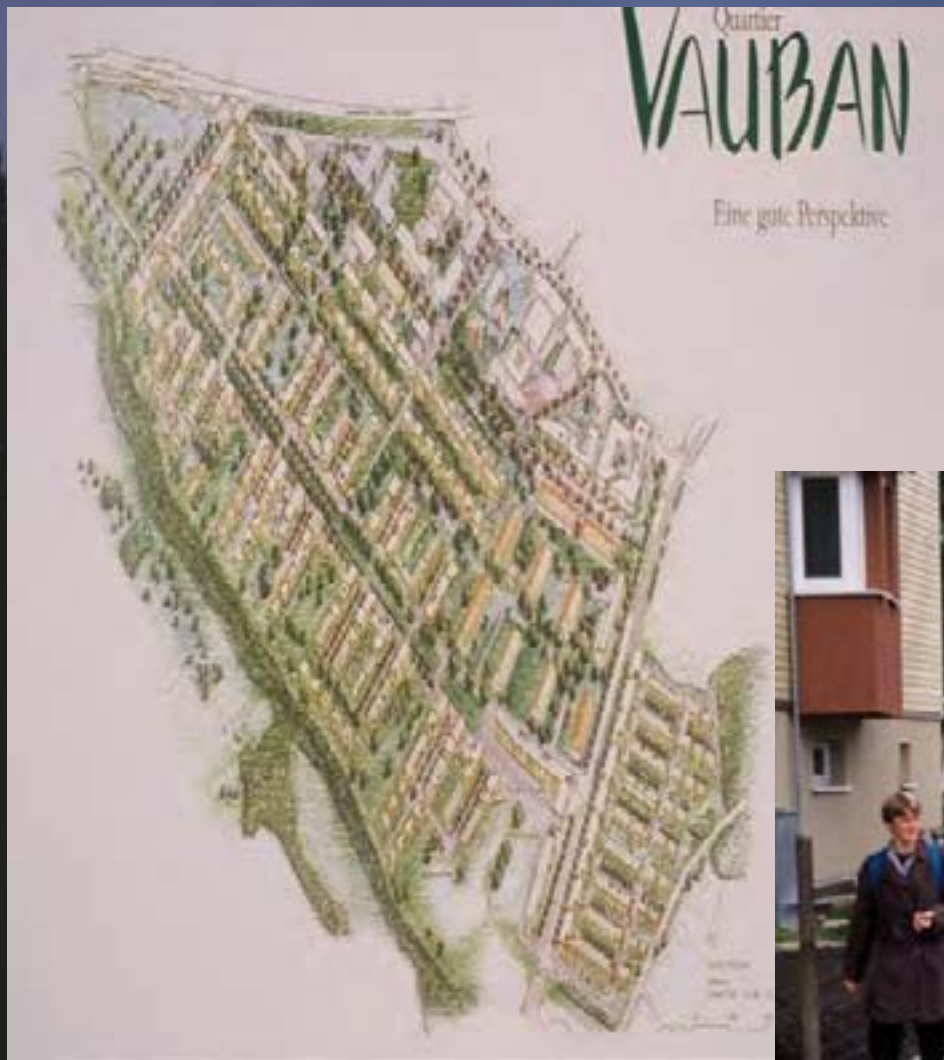














Towards Sustainability Plan

2004



- 2004 -



North Sydney Council

Vehicle Impact	Definition	Example Vehicles	First Permit 2004/05	Second Permit 2004/05	Proposed First Permit 2005/06	Proposed Second Permit 2005/06
Very Low Impact	Overall Green Vehicle Guide® rating of 3.5 stars or more	Toyota Prius, Smart Cabrio, Holden Astra, Honda Odyssey			\$24	\$80
Low Impact	Overall Green Vehicle Guide rating of 2.5 to 3 stars AND fuel consumption of less than 10 litres per 100 kilometres	Toyota Rav4, Toyota Camry (4 cylinder)			\$34	\$90
Medium Impact	Overall Green Vehicle Guide rating of 2.5 to 3 stars AND fuel consumption of 10 to 15 litres per 100 kilometres or greater	Ford Falcon (6 cylinder), Holden Commodore (6 cylinder)	\$44	\$100	\$44	\$100
High Impact	Overall Green Vehicle Guide rating of 2 stars or less	Jeep Grand Cherokee, Mitsubishi Pajero, Toyota Prado, Holden Commodore (8 cylinder)			\$88	\$180





Henry O'Clery GreenFleet

Cities of Nature

Cities Like Forests



Der Grüne Ring

STADT UND REGION ALS GARTEN



Prof. Wolfgang H. Hoffmann
Prof. Christoph H. Hoffmann
Prof. Dr. Hans
Prof.
Prof. Gerhard Hoffmann
Prof. Dr. Hans

Keywords: *depression, mood, mood disorder, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety, mood disorder with anxiety, mood disorder without anxiety*




 HANNOVER
REGION





Urban Ecological Networks



Temperature and Humidity?





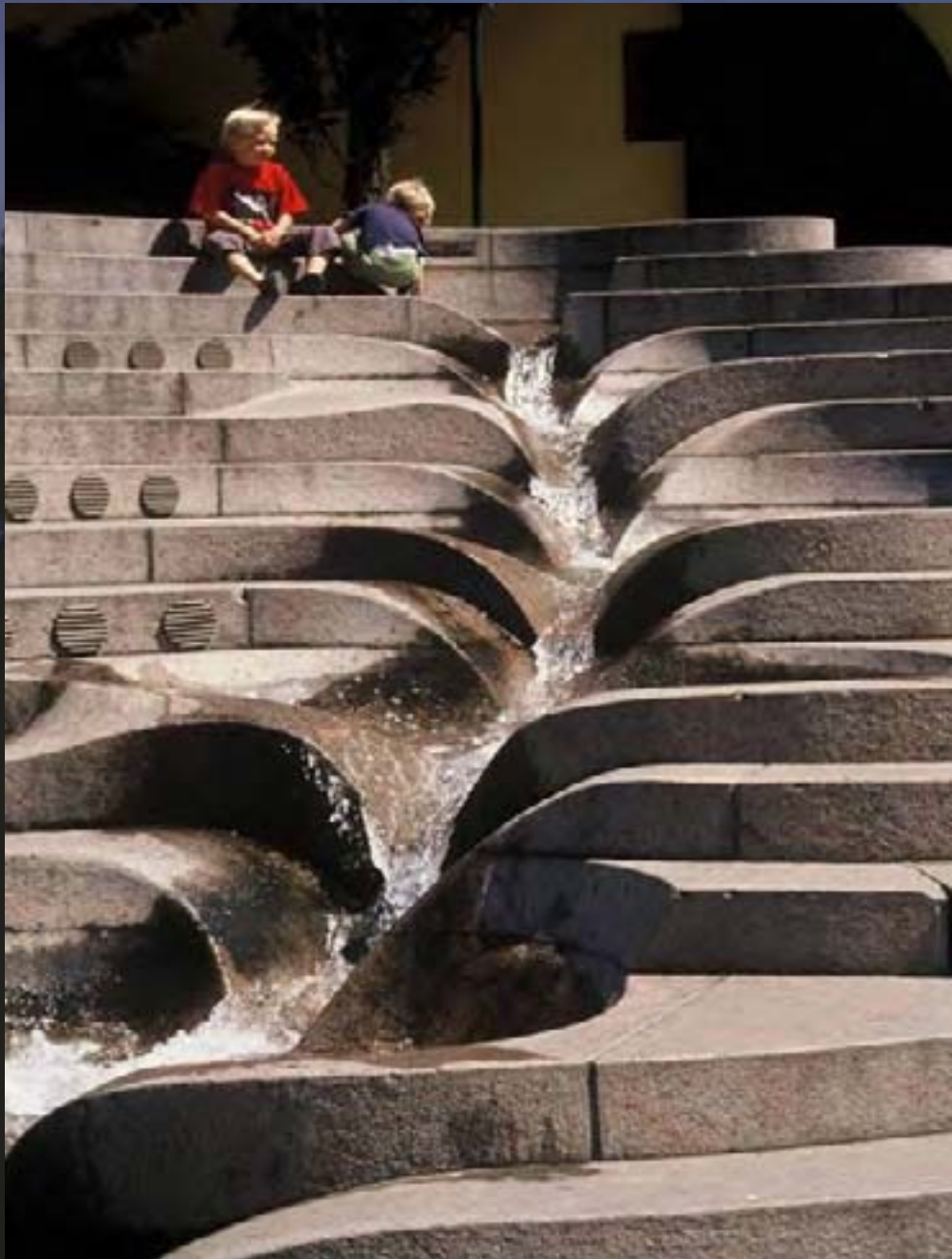
Kaunas, Lithuania



Greenwich Millennium Village









LAST CHILD IN THE WOODS

SAVING OUR
CHILDREN
FROM
NATURE-
DEFICIT
DISORDER

RICHARD LOUV



“I like to play indoors better,
'cause that's where all the
electrical outlets are”

--San Diego fourth-grader



Do We Recognize This?

February 1st-7th.

- * Ring tail possums leave babies in the pouch.
- * Platypus visible on the eastern and western horizons at night.
- * *Angophora costata*, (smooth barked apple) "gumnuts", litter the ground.
- * Sandstone warble in bloom.
- * Southern Brownthorn Island prey upon the newly hatched mountain bird chicks.
- * Hornet flies about.
- * Huttonian spiders lay their eggs.
- * Harems and collared Gibbons Waddle under.

COAST ROSEMARY, *Wieringia fasciculata*. Walk towards the coast on any part of our coastline and the last plant you pass will be this one. Coast rosemary is extremely salt tolerant, even to the extent of being cultivated by waves occasionally. We have many coastal, wind-pruned and related specimens growing from cracks in the rock, seemingly quite happy in their situation.

Coast rosemary flowers most of the year. The flower is white with orange dots, having a long narrow throat, suggesting that they may be pollinated by moths. The grey-green leaves are rounded and in whorls of 4.



PEEWEE.

Groenlandia passerina. Looking a lot like minivets occupies these black and white birds visit to their territory. They like to be near permanent water and their nest is made of mud and plant fibres. In assessing their territory the male and female perch side by side and alternately cry *pee-wee, pee-wee*.



Found all over Australia this insect was is also known as the mosquito hawk.

They spend a lot of time on the ground where they walk with their head jutting back and forth in time with the legs. Watch out for them on the side of the road near Newcastle.

BLACKBUTT, *Eucalyptus pilularis*. The tree "blackbutt" refers to the rough bark on the lower half of the tree that remains charred after a bushfire. It is distinguished from bloodwood by having rough, stringy bark on its lower half only, the upper branches being a smooth orange-yellow. (If the rough bark persists to the ends of the branches then you are looking at a bloodwood.)

The blackbutt is a bushy tree, as well as providing timber for house framing. A blue-green dye can be had from the wood chips. On good soil it grows to a height of 40 metres. Most coastal marginal areas are now covered in this area on blackbutt trees.



FORKED SUNDEW, *Drosera*

binata. One of the largest sundews, it grows up to 40cm tall. A succulent plant, it lives only in wet places and traps insects for extra nourishment. The sticky blades on the end of short stalks are both the lure and the trap. The plant is best viewed with the sun behind it.

Looking over this plant you will find various insects stuck, or in a state of decay. These sticky hairs fold around any insect that lands on the plant. In the summer a shower of small white flowers grows from a stem that emerges from the base of the plant.



MOSQUITO. The Aboriginal name for this insect is *Nganin*. The days and weeks might see a mass garden. Nelson Bay has plenty of mosquitoes. The of one species, *Aedes australis*, lives in saline water pools above the normal high tide level. The larvae live on the top film of water while other mosquitoes have larvae from the surface film and live in water around them with their mouth brushes.

The larvae of *Monomia* mosquitoes extract aquatic plants by inserting their breathing apparatus, then sucking them the need to make a sticky trip to the surface.

Mosquitoes will breed in tree hollows, rock pools, ground pools, water tanks, septic tanks, gutters, drains and freshwater swamps. The larvae feed on any minute particles of organic matter, like algae and bacteria. The female of most mosquitoes suck blood and the male feed on nectar. Most feed at night when their host is likely to be asleep, or at least unable to see them. Male mosquitoes will gather in swarms and emit sounds, making it easier for the female to find them.

The mosquito that hides behind your picture frame and bites you at night is the *Culex fatigans*. Another domestic species is *Aedes aegypti*, a proven vector for dengue fever. Other mosquito carry malaria, Stannary Valley encephalitis, myxomatosis, yellow fever, Ross River fever and filariasis.

Mosquitoes lay eggs on the surface of water. Within a day the eggs hatch into larvae, which have a breathing tube at one end and a sucker-like feeding apparatus at the other. Larvae are preyed upon by fish, dragon flies and water beetles. After a week of wriggling the larvae mature. The lighter than water pupa spend three days moving into pupation. Floating on the water the pupa cast skins and the mosquito emerges, dry. The male lives only a few days as a vegetarian. The "blood thirsty" female can live for eight months. There are 27 species of mosquito living in this area.

The black one, *Aedes nigripes*, is the most common (57%). The big blackish grey is *Aedes albopictus*.



Bush Mates



A GUIDE TO THE WILDLIFE OF NELSON BAY

Michael Smith

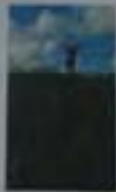
sometimes found under the night's forest floor.

The long-necked tortoise lays about 10 eggs in a hole in the bank of its favourite wetland home. The young emerge 2-3 months later and walk to water. It has webbed feet and short claws for climbing banks, and eats leaves.



BUSHFIRE. Birds can escape from fire and so can wallabies, dingoes and large possums. Kangaroos and other ruminants usually higher to avoid certain death from burning or asphyxiation. All size and surface-dwelling reptiles, insects and spiders are wiped out along with suspended ferns, birds, nestlings and eggs.

Wombats and other burrowing animals like bandicoots, echidnas, wallabies and insect larvae are likely to survive the blaze. Fire could reduce the populations of mice, rats and possums. It will take between three and seven years for the normal population of animals to re-establish after a fire.



Herzlich willkommen

Wohnen auf dem Kronsberg

Информация

Die Wohnbevölkerung von Kronsberg

A warm welcome - living on the Kronsberg Development
Information for residents

Внимание, жители и будущие жители
Информация для жителей

Добро пожаловать - Жители района Кронсберг
Информация для жителей

Heißt dich willkommen - Kronsberg als unser
Dorfgemeinschaft ist dir hilfreich

Kronsberg
Wohn-
entwicklung
Kronsberg

kuka

My building diary

Date of meeting	Appliances for	
	Meeting	Notes
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2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
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My daily diary

Date of meeting	Appliances for	
	Meeting	Notes
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Niedrig-Energie-Haus auf dem Kronsberg: Was bedeutet das ?!

Das Kronsberg ist Kronsberg in ein besseres Quartier, das sich
als selbstverwaltend und 100% für 100% selbstverwaltend für Kronsberg
Wohnbevölkerung befindet. Das Kronsberg Quartier kann daher das
Kronsberg Quartier sein.

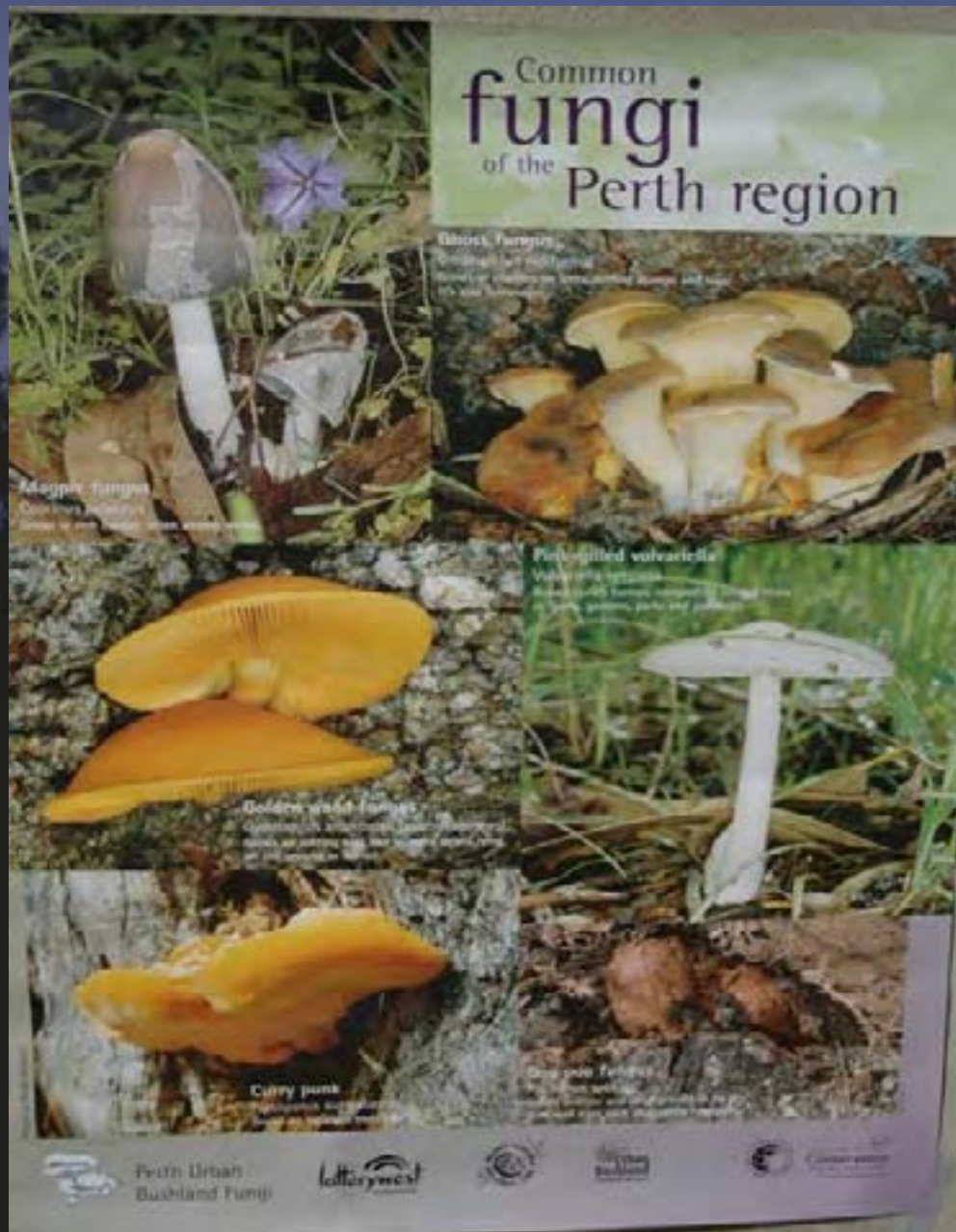
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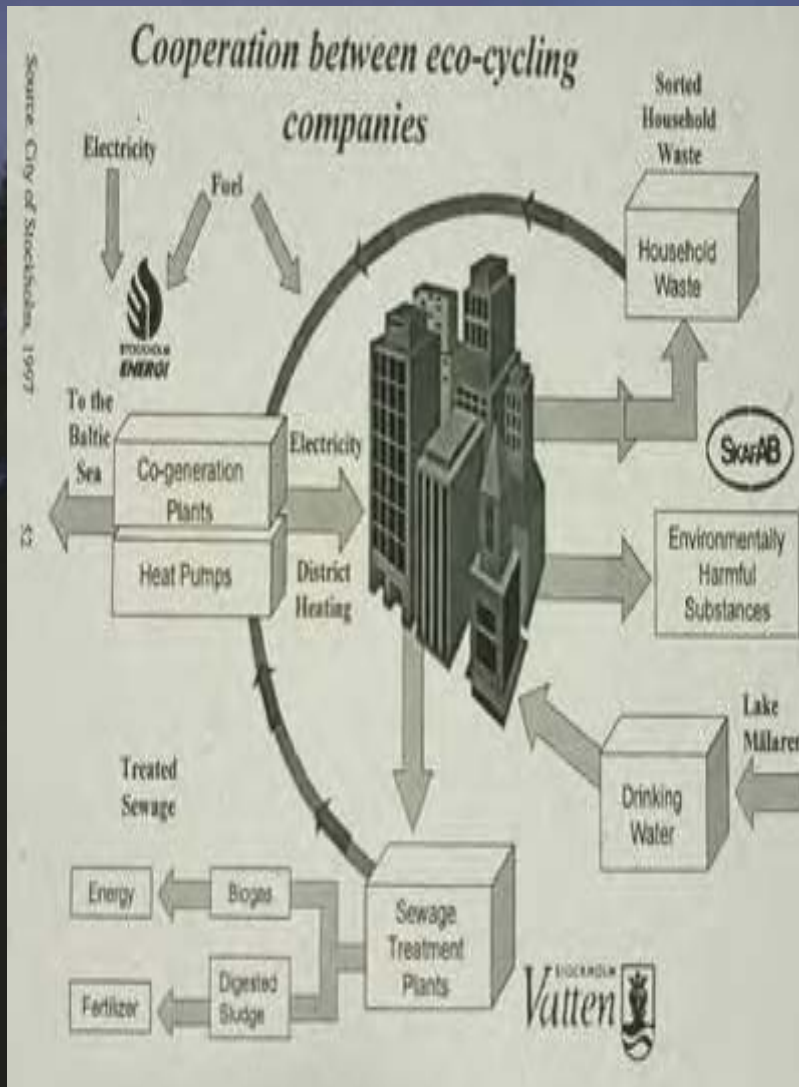






Celebrating Slowness?





Circular Urban Metabolism











Jennifer Wagner



Cities Powered By the Sun









Beddington Zero-Energy Development, London







Nieuwland, Amersfoort







Leidsche Rijn



Barcelona's Solar Budget:

Incoming solar: $14.5\text{MJ}/\text{m}^2/\text{day}$,
 $1470\text{kWh}/\text{m}^2/\text{year}$

28 times electric consumption of city



Ecoparc and District Heating and Cooling

The incinerator plant will be transformed into an Ecoparc facility

District Heating and Cooling is based on the use of the steam generated

The project involved a 3,5 km network: it will supply hot and cold water to the buildings in and around the area of the Forum 2004





North Terrace Solar Precinct









Green Cities Are Food-Secure Cities

The Bountiful City



Lost Connections

Food Traveling An Average of 1500-2500 miles From Field to Plate...Designed For Extended Travel...





Chicago City Farm



Ken Dunn and Kristine Geiber





Rosanne Scott



GWL-Terrein, Amsterdam



Envisioning Green Urban Futures

“The Problem of the 21st Century is how to live good and just lives within limits, in harmony with the earth and each other.

Great cities can rise out of cruelty, deviousness, and a refusal to be bounded. Livable cities can only be sustained out of humility, compassion, and the acceptance of the concept of ‘enough’”

--Donella Meadows